## THE PRESIDENCY.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago.

General Hawley, of Connecticut, Elected Perrament President.

Confersion of Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia.

Grant the Unanimous Choice for President.

THE FIGHT FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Wade, Fenton and Colfax Ahend.

Adjournment Until Ten o'Clock This Morning.

CHICAGO, May 20, 1868. The exc sement over the assembling of the Republi-can Natic mar Convention continued all the morning, dency were working untiringly, through their friends and lob by agents, to make a point wherever it was possibl c. The knowledge that the radicals intend to elly cripple and paralyze the power of the Presi getti ag hold of the office, renders the Vice Presidency in fa et the principal prize, and the whole army of offic a seekers-generals, captains, privates, bummers que stermasters and commissaries—are laying pip acc sarding to their aspirations for the future.

The Crosby Opera House was of course the great or acres of attraction all the morning, and the streets recalled with people wending their way in that direction for hours before the time of opening. A harge force of policemen was on hand and every door was guerded by stalwart officers, armed with eons, to prevent the entrance of any unfortu nate being who happened to be unprovided with a ticket. From ten o'clock in the morning great num bers of persons were assembled about the doors and on the sidewalk in front of the building, most of whom were ignorant of the fact that tickets of ad-mission would be required, and therefore falled to

About half-past eleven o'clock the delegates proper commenced to assemble, and at first dropped into the parquet, of the theatre by groups of half a dezen, but these scattered arrivals soon swelled to a steady stream. The stage of the theatre was occupied by the officers of the Convention and the newspaper correspondents, the latter of whom are assigned tables for the stenographers, who were present i large numbers, and the parquette was reserved for the delegates. The stage was handsomely decorated, as well as the sides of the theatre, a number of flag being tastefully arranged and mottoes plentiful. appear ance, a large number of well dressed ladies occupying seats in the family circle. Among the visitor's were a few dusky charmers, whose gay olors surpassed those of their white sisters.

Dur ing the entrance of the delegates the happy fac aky of General Sickles as a manager and the advan tage of theatrical effect when properly and artistic ally worked up by a master hand was made striking. ly manifest. Group after group had entered amid ouz and a bustle and had attracted but little atten tion, when a breeze and a flutter were apparent at the lower end of the parquet. A few minutes' pause occurred, evidently intended to draw all eyes to the spot, and then suddenly a large American flag was displayed and waved to and fro in a most vigorous manner. Another pause—another hum of many voices to attract attention—the flag advanced. behind it came the gallant and wel dressed General Daniel E. Sickles, upon crutches nd behind the gallant and well dress Daniel E. Sickles, upon crutches, came the whol New York radical delegation fresh frem the Albany thick upon them. The effect was electrifying. A shout and a "hurrah" went up to the roof, and everybody supposed that Fenten stock and Sickles stock had risen fifty per cent.

tion, only second to that occasioned by the en-trance of the great Sickles menagerie, was ob-servable in the house, and it was soon ascertained to spring from the entrance of old Jesse Grant the man who "has a boy." The old gentleman although by no means infirm, is constantly attende closely by sympathizing friends and guarded a were tottering on the verge of the grave, and on this occasion two patriotic individuals postmasters in perspective, at least, if not internal sisted in supporting him and propping him up, evidently to the annoyance and disgust of the honest old gentleman.

When the delegates had got in it was discovered

that the chair provided for the President by the committee of arrangements was of a size and width sufficient to cover up a large number of the Vice Presidents and other ambitious gentlemen who aspire to seats upon the piatform. It had evidently been procured from the property room, and was one which was used on great stage court occasions to accommodate dignified monarchs, ambitious queens, grand duchesses or terrible barons; and one could bending down before seated majesty, or virtuous levers in chains dragged to the feet of merciless tyranny as they gazed upon it. Much commotio immediately occurred among those whose names were supposed to be on the "slate" for Vice Presi-dent, and who dreaded the idea of getting in the rear of this annoying and overshadowing chair. A motion was made to have it immediately removed as an "obstruction." Long laughter followed the

A Voice-Yes, cart it away, as all obstructions ought to be carted away, both from here and the White House. (Continued merriment.)

Another delegate-Can't you put Andy in and wheel him off with it? (Loud laughter.) A Voice-Yes, and set old Grimes and Ross on the

two elbows. The flouted chair was thereupon removed from the pintform, aims yells, clapping of hands, stamping

of feet and shouts of laughter. At half-past twelve o'clock Governor Ward, the chairman of the National Republican Committee,

dichura as temporary presiding officer. After the Covernor had made his speech Bishop Simpson then advanced to the frost of the stage and delivered a prayer, he which he invoked a Divine blessing on the inbers of the Convention.
The further proceedings were not of a character to

reactive diaboration. The agony is not yet over. The Consention met but did actually very little but on their and include in glorification. The real difficultes in the way of perfect harmony-the Vice Presidency and platform-were not touched, and there is reason to believe much disagreement exists on these subjects. As to platform, the national debt and impeachment seem piatherm, the national debt and impeachment seems to be profide sources of differences. Some members of the Besolution Committee believe in psyment of the debt in gold and some in greenbacks. Some advocate the censure of anti-impeachment, and some advise praclame and caution on this ambject, urging that it is better to leave this question alone alto-gether and not endanger the success of the ticket by backing enemies of some of the most potent members of the party. To denounce Senators Fessenden, Trumbull and other radical Senators who voted for

ecquittal would be, they think, to drive those influential men from their support of the republican cause to that of the democracy or the proposed new party, at the head of which Chief Justice Chase conceded to be. What is the necessity to do fails they ask. Have not Senators Trumbull and ressenden been true to the party in other respects? Have they not great influence and is it wise to drive them away at this critical juncture? On the other hand, in all the specches made to-day by Carl Schurz and General Pawiey, sly allusions were made to the great disapt ointment of the hour and treachery to the care-allusions which were received with considerable applause, tending to show that a good for Von of the Convention at least favor the excommonication of the so-called recusant Senators. When one of the delegates to-day asked Fessenden's brother, who is a delegate from Maine, and member of an important committee, if he en-dorsed the course of his brother, and the answer was "No," there was quite a scene, many applauding, but no one showing a disposition to take the other side. Still the sober members are all evidently opposed to dragging impeachment before the Convention, and are exerting themselves to have a moder ate platform, both on the debt and impeachment questions. Several attempts to-day were made to reach a nomination, and it was quite amusing to notice the anxiety of delegates to enjoy the honor of placing others in nomination. There has been a slate made out for the order of procredings, and according to this slate a certain member was to make the nomination and certain other members heavy speeches on the subject. This is the secret of the shutting down on attempts at premature nomination. Delegates desiring to smash the slate do it for their own personal benefit, and wish to nominate so that they may lay claim to patronage on account of being first to place the great candidate in

As to the Vice Presidency question, it is so mixed up that it is really useless to attempt a reliable estimate of results. A great portion of the delegationsindeed the majority—is not yet decided as to preferences, and many of the delegates have not even had a full consultation. All that can safely be said at the present moment is, that it still lies between Hamlin, Wade, Fenton and Colfax.

The Committee on Resolutions has been in session all the evening and will meet again in the morning at eight o'clock. The committee is presided over by Dick Thompson, of Indiana. If has thus far been de termined to devote the platform to a repetition of the principles generally recognized by the republican par ty. On the financial question a resolution will be inserted piedging the security of the national credit according to the laws of Congress on that subject. It is now the general determination to make no allow ance to the impeachment issue and to give no expression of opinion on the action taken by the seven republican Senators. The financial question is evidently a great study with the platform committee. They are trying to steer clear of the Scylla of gold payments and the Charybdis of liquidating the national indebtedness in greenbacks. They think the can accomplish this by some claptrap general resolutions about "good faith with government creditors," without committing the party directly to specie payments to bondholders. Four principal resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania; Van Horn, of Missouri; Hassard, of Rhode Island, and Duncan, of South Carolina One of the resolutions was very ambiguous, being capable of interpretation either for or against. This one may probably be adopted with slight modifica tions. The resolutions submitted have been referred to a sub-committee, of which Thompson is also the chairman. This sub-committee will meet to-morrow morning, and after adopting a suitable platform will

The estimates made in regard to the prospects of candidates for the Vice Presidency are fixed on the first ballot. One hundred and eighty for Wade, 100 for Fenton and 90 for Colfax. Wilson and Hamilton, so far, receive but little support. The New England States being divided in their cause, the Wade and Fenton factions exhibited the greatest perseverance in pressing their claims, and both emphatically affirm their anticipations of success. It is generally thought that four or five ballots will be taken before the decisive contest will have been reached. It is argued that the strongest run made in these preliminary ballots will have much to do with the selection of candidates. So large a number of the States are cut up into so many fractions, in view of the names mentioned, that the promise of success will lead, it is thought, to a con-

ntration of the majority upon such candidates. There is a universal feeling to finish the work to-morrow. On the other hand there is much talk, Fenton and the others now mentioned prolong the contest. General Sickles is thus mentioned as one likely to attract sufficient support for the nomination.

Lack of Harmony Among the Delegates

Contest for the Vice z ...
of Fenton's Supporters.
CHICAGO, May 18, 1868. Probably no set of men ever met tegether inspired by a greater diversity of personal and State predilec-tions than the delegates to the National Republican

Convention. It would seem, judging from the tone of the conversation of most of the delegations, that those who have a preference for a candidate from their own State lose all other considerations in the general belief that their choice is sure to be the man. Those delegations that have no particular person in view are pulled about from post to pillar by tsiders in the service of different parties, who constitute a sort of corps of lobbyists and are employed in the interests of some of the delegations having rival candidates.

At all hours of the night and day the hotels and

different places of public resort are thronged with untiring and zealous groups of partisans of the various factions by the light of a peculiar philosophy and cloquence, aided by periodical pauses for refletion and drinks, demonstrating why such a person should be the nominee and why some one else, a rival, would be a dead weight upon the party. All the prominent names mentioned in connection with the nomination may be heard highly eulogized or most sarcastically condemned by sauntering through the hotel. There seems to be harmony in the very dis-cord. Up steps an Ohio man. "Well, how is the Wade stock!" says one. "Going up," is the reply. stock " says one. "Going up," is the reply. "Wade is sure to get the nomination. The Ohio delegation is a unit and will listen to no terms of surrender." In another corner of the roem is gathered a group of Indianians. One says, "Colfax is all right; the Ohio delegation is divided, and a portion will go in for Colfax." Hard by stands a noisy crowd of New Yorkers. Here Fenton is all the talk. With an air of authority, swinging his arms loosely in the air, and with a foreible colloquial interjection, some one figures out an assounding array of presumed facts, which, if facts, would ensure Fenten on the first ballot. So through the whole list. It is only necessary to listen, and by the time every side has been heard to express its views it is about as nearly possible to arrive at conclusions as to the chaice of a man as to predict the result of

as to the chaics of a man as to predict the result of the election itself at this early moment with the numerous complications springing up.

It was the purpose of all the delegations to hold cancuases during the day and organize and lay out some plan of operations. It was found, however, but a very small number of the delegations were entirely full, and that delay was accessary until to-morrow to allow the absences to make their appearance. All of the meetings of to-day, therefore, were of an informal character, and are considered inansactent as an expression of any settled line of policy on the selection of a candidate, when the contest has lost the diversity of complimentary votes and narrowed into a positive selection.

An effort was made to-day to draw offstill more from the Wade faciling by the cry of a division; but this is stouly denied, and the charge of setting up this report was laid at the doors of Colrax's friends. Between these two Western candidates the most emphatic hostility manifests the most emphatic hostility manifests the stouly dead of the Morthwestern States is towards colfax at present, but it is just as likely to be the other way by another turn in the screw.

just as likely to be the other way by another turn in the screw.

The New York delegation and outsiders are industriously at work for Penton and declare themselves very condent, but it is difficult to see upon what grounds. It is true extraordinary means are being employed to raily sufficient strength to make a good show, yet there are so many rival interests at work that the task seems an up-hill job.

The Pennaylvanians are in a worse plight. It is not thought by any one that Curtin stands the least chance, yet the delegation has been in one constant uproar in an effort to secure some sort of union. The Cameron faction is very determined in its opposition

and is backed by a numerous delegation of outsiders. Comeron himself is expected to-morrow, and it is hought some high times will take place. There is a strong tendency for Wade among the Cameron faction, but the cry is "anybody but Curtin."

Wilson and Hamilin constitute a sort of relief to the wrangles over the other parties. Hamilin is not likely to be strongly pressed in antagonism to any other Eastern man, though there is strong sympathy for him growing out of the manner in which he was treated in the Convention of 1864. Wilson is held back, but will gather strength as the breach between the Wade and Coffax parry widens. Either of these rival interests will resort to the East as their choice rather than let the other have the nomination. And it is possible if neither can gain sufficient strength to secure success both will take sides with one or the other of the rival Eastern men and thus transfer the controversy entirely to the East.

It is very generally admitted that Wade's name ever being mentioned in connection with the Presidency grew out of the circumstances of his position as President of the Senate pro tempore and the prospective acting President in event of the conviction of the President upon the articles of impeachment and his removal from office. As long as the dittering gifts of Executive patronage sparkled in the covetous gaze of the multitude of persons bent on office Wade was highly admired and landed 25 possessing all imaginable virtues. The disaster which met the friends of impeachment on the first ballot has had a marked effect in dimming the vision of his late admirers, and Wade is left to take the chances of the rest.

rest.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention indicates a less sweeping object than originally contemplated. At a meeting of the Executive Committee to-day it was decided to merely nominate Grant as their choice for the Presidency and leave the other office to be filled by the National Convention, and after that has been done to hold a grand ratification meeting and endorse their acution.

for the Presidency and leave the other office to be filled by the National Convention, and after that has been done to htdd a grand ratification meeting and enforce their scalen.

The Committee of Arrangements to select a suitable place for holding the National Convention having determined to use Crosby's Opera House for the purposes of the Convention, are making great preparations for the convention, are making great preparations for the convention, are making great preparations for the convention, are making draft preparations for the convention, are making draft preparations for the convention, are making great preparations for the convention, are making great preparations for the commodate several hundred representatives of the press. Immediately in froot in a semicircular form extending from the inner portion of the proseculum boxes a number of seats have been arranged for the accommodation of the Vice Presidents. In front of these is the President's stand, surrounded by the seats of the secretaries of the Convention. In the proseculum box on the right of the stage an impromptu telegraph office has been established, with wires extending to all parts of the nation. In front of this box desks have been arranged for the Associated Press, and visa-a-vis, on the left of the stage, similar desks for the accommodation of special telegraphic reporters. In the orchestra preparations have been made for fifty more scribes of the press, who have here also been afforded ample facilities to tune their pens to the music of the Convention. The parquet and first tier have been set apart exclusively for the delegations of the various States, and for the same purpose the right and left wings of the second tier have also been set apart. This arrangement leaves for visitors and outsiders generally the body of the second and the entire third tier.

In regard to the accommodations it has been computed that the stage will seat six hundred persons, of whom three hundred is the allowance for the press. In the auditorium there are s

of the two upper galleries seats for 50%, and standing room for 100, making an aggregate accommodation for 3,700 persons.

After the example of the late great impeachment show at the national Capitol it is proposed to keep out the populace by issuing tickets to the Convention. Calculating on a three days' run of the performance, three sets of tokets have been printed after the colors of the national flag—red for the first day, white for the second and blue for the third. Permanent tickets will be issued for the President, officers and delegates of the Convention; also for the press. The tickets are neatly gotten up with engraved heads to avoid sharp practices. Each delegation will also appear in an appropriate badge.

Each delegation will also appear in an appropriate badge.

The republicans of New York not connected with the regularly chosen delegations met at the Sherman House to-day to form an organization in the interest of Mr. Fenton for the Vice Presidency. The meeting was called to order by Thomas G. Alvord. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Organization:—Major J. C. Adams, Mr. Williams, New York city; General E. A. Merritt, St. Lawrence; Colonel J. B. Stonehouse, Albany; Mr. Smelt, New York city. The following gentlemen were then reported as officers of the organization:—President, Thomas G. Alvord, Syracuse; Vice Piesidents, J. H. Ramsey, Albany; R. W. Judson, St. Lawrence county; Geo. Jewett, Chautauqua county; Secretaries, E. W. Mason, Ulica; William Drummond, New York city; Wm. Breese, of Chenango county; Secretaries, E. W. Mason, Ulica; William Drummond, New York city; Wm. Breese, of Chenango county; Secretaries, E. W. Mason, Ulica; William Drummond, New York city; Wm. Breese, of Chenango county; Secretaries, E. W. delegate, of Schenectady. A committee was appointed for each State represented in the National Convention, whose duty it should be to urge upon the delegates of the several States the nomination of iteuben E. Fenton for Vice President of the United States.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention as Crosby's Opera House at noon to-day.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WARD. Governor WARD, of New Jersey, chairman of the National Republican Committee, called the Convention to order and made a brief address, as follows: DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY—You have assembled at the call of the National Committee to nominate its standard bearers for the ensuing campaign, to declare your unswerving attachment to Union and liberty and to pledge that you will take no steps backward in the work of reconstructing the rebel States and re-establishing the Union. (Applause.) You are here to bear witness that the war so gallantly and gloriously waged for the lite of the nation was not a failure. witness that the war so gallantly and gloriously waged for the life of the nation was not a failure. You are here to point to a republic boundless in extent and resources, guarded and protected, by one common flag and upheld by a patriotic and loyal people. (Appliance). An emancipated race has been lifted from the debasement of slavery, and to-day, united with the Union men of the South, reorganize, in the name of liberty, the governments and institutions of the rebellious States. The history of the republican party is a record of the true progress of the nation. It has successfully met and conquered all those hostile parties represented by the effect ideas of the past, and it must now determine to vindicate anew its measures and its policy by the wisdom and courage which plans and the determination and labor which organize victory. In this spirit you are here assembled to perform the responsible duties assigned you, and I doubt not your action will meet the approval of the vast constituency you represent. The nation understands that neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause and the success of our candidates. (Loud appliance.) If, as indicated by the unanimity of feeling which prevails, you shall designate as our leader the great captain of the age—(great applause)—whose brilliant acheivements in the field have been equalled by his wisdom in the cabinet—(applause)—the nation will greet it as the precursor of victory to our cause and of peace to the republic. (Loud applause.)

PRAYER. Bishop Simpson then offered a prayer. He invoked the Divine blessing and asked that a spirit of har-mony and wisdom might prevail in the councils of the Convention, and that it may reach such results as shall lead to the prosperity, perpetuity and glory of our beloved land.

ELECTION OF CARL SCHURZ AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. The CHARMAN said—By direction of the National Committee I nominate Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, temporary Chairman of the Convention. (Repeated

Messrs. Lyman Tremain, of New York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, waited upon that gentle-man and conducted him to the chair.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHURZ. Mr. Schurz, who was received with great enthusiasm, was presented to the Convention by Governor Ward, and addressed the assemblage as follows:-... GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-It is difficult for Ward, and addressed the assemblage as follows:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is difficult for me to express how highly I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment. You will permit me to offer my sincere thanks. This is the fourth National Convention of the republican party. The short career of that party has been marked by events to which the coming generation marked by events to which the coming generation will point with pride, admiration and gratitude, will point with pride, admiration and gratitude. The republican party was born, and in its very infancy it grappled with the prejudice of a race which, until then, seemed to be omnipotent with the masses of the American people. Our first onset broke through that and carried Abraham Lincoln into the Executive chair of this republic as the great champion of the anti-slavery cause. Then came the slaveholders' rebellion, and the loyal people of this country displayed a heroism, devotion and perseverance under obstruction and defeat which may serve as a glorious example to all nations of the earth. (Applause,) The result of the struggle corresponded with the great effort. The life of the nation has been saved, the dark blot of slavery has been wiped from our national escutcheon—(cheers)—four millions of bondsmen have been raised from the dust and from their ancient degradation; and this day these States, the peculiar condition of which was but recently a disgrace to the American name, return to us under the national hanner, which is at last, as it ought ever to have been, a great national emblement justice, universal liberty and equal rights. (Applause,) All these things have been accomplished under republican auspices; and, banner, which is at last, as it ought ever to have been, a great national emblement justice, universal liberty and equal rights. (Applause.) All these things have been accomplished undergrapholican auspices; and, without indulging in vain self-glorification, it may truly be said that the history of the republican party is closely identified with the noblest achievements of this country. (Applause.) But new problems equally great are now before us. We have to secure the results which have already been accomplished, and to prevent unfavorable reaction we have to adapt the institutions of this country to the new order of things. The acution of this problem will require a greatenthusiann, greater devotion and greater perseverance than the struggles which lie behind us. It will require that salm statesmanship which consists of a clear comprehension of the objects to be obtained and a thorough knowledge of the means by which to accomplish them. When the republican party was about to chief upon the crea-

tive part of its mission it was robbed, by one of the mission at was robbed, by one of the mission at was a constructed with the mobiest institucts of the popular heart. Abraham Lincoln was strock down in the fulless of this glory, and we are left now to measure his loss by what he left behind tim. (Langhter and applause.) There came for us a time of disappointment. Our policy was thwarf ed by the very man whom, in an unfortunate me ment, we had put upon the road to power. The legs tative and executive branches of the government we ree pitted against each other in a fleret struggle, at a new dangers were discovered where there ought to have been peace and quiet. We have had our sours of painful experience; but what of that? Are, we now to be disturted by the mere appearance of danger? Are not the principles we advocate just a great as they ever were? Is not the necessity of their realization just as apparent as ever? Is not justice, still justice, right still right, truth still truth? Are we not the defenders of justice, right and truth to-day as we were yesterday? What, then, is there to frighten even the most pusilianimous of us? I say victory will be true to the republican party as long as the republican party is true to itself. (Applause.) What we have to do is this, Let us fix our eyes firmly upon the noble ends to be attained, and not permit our equanimity to be disturbed by untoward accident. Let not passion, inflamed by the stunging disappointment in this hour, however keen our sense of wrong may be, carry us beyond the bounds of wisdom and of self-respect. The things we have to accomplish are so great that, whatever the provocation may be, we certainty cannot affort to let personal resentments seduce us into compromising our high dignity, whoever may be our friend, whoever may become our enemy. Let us march steadily on with an untilinching determination to fulful all the duties that rest upon us to secure justice to the soldier, who fought our battles; justice to the colored race, to whom we have promi

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES. Mr. SEITHERS, of Delaware, to complete the preliminary organization, moved the following gentlemen be elected temperary secretaries.—B. R. Cowan, of Ohio; Luther Cauldwell, of New York; Frank S. Richards, of Tennessee, which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. on motion it was ordered that the Secretary call the roll of States, and each delegation respectively shall name one gentleman, and that those thus named shall constitute a Committee on Credentials. THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATIONS.

Mr. SMITHERS said:—As I understand there are two States—Maryland and California—in which the delegations are contested, I suggest that these States be omitted and their claims be decided by the Committee

When the Secretary called California, and the dele

When the Secretary called California, and the delegation named General P. E. Conner, Mr. Smithers said:—There seems to be some misunderstanding. I inderstand that the States in which the delegations were contested were to be omitted.

Mr. Sears, of Canfornia, said:—As the gentleman has mentioned the State which I in part represent, I wish 10-deny that there is any contest whatever in regard to the State of California. It is true, sir, that there is a man bere who has been before the Executive Committee claiming to contest our seats; but, sir, there is one man only.

General Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, rose to a point of order, stating that this matter should be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Sears asked two minutes to make an explanation. He said:—We do not desire to bring this contest up here, but the gentleman has forced it on us. The man who here contests our seats voted a copperhead ticket at the last election in California. (Hear, hear.) He and one or two others met in a back room and selected delegates to attend this Convention. They have no party; they have had no primary election; they had no convention; they had nothing; and I believe, in my humble judgment, that he came here and that his passage is paid by democratic money to keep up this division in our State. We are here representing the Union republical party of California. We polled forty-thousand votes in that State at the last election—(applause)—and the stinking, crawling split which this man represents only polled two We polled forty-thousand votes in that State at the last election—applause)—and the stinking, crawing spilt which this man represents only polled two thousand, and out of that two thousand in our last convention they could not find in all the State of California ten men who would accept this position which he occupies. They selected men who had formerly lived in California. Two of them are in your city, and came into our rooms last night and repusitated the entire proceeding, and said they were for us. We ask this Convention to give us our seats, as they of right belong to us, and not east a stain upon us, and raise this man to the dignity of a contestant. (Laughter and applause.) I cannot understand why the committee has recognized him in the slightest degree, unless he, a crawling conperhend, like the serpent did Eve, has deceived them with his olly tongue. (Laughter and applause.) Now, sir, there is no contest in California; and I simply ask this Convention not to dignify him or the little squad to which he belongs and cast a stain on us by compelling us to, go before this Committee on Credentials with a contest where there is non-

inff us to, go before this Committee on Credentials with a contest where there is none.

B. R. Nickenson, of California, the contestant, said:—I wish to ask whether this Convention is prepared to hear in open convention the question which we are prepared to submit where we suppose it belongs—namely, in the Committee on Credentials?

Several delegates urged that this debate was out of place; that the case should go to the Committee on Credentias and it was so referred.

THE CALL OF STATES CONTINUED—THE SOUTHERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The SECRETARY proceeded with the call of States, but omitted to call States not represented in Congress.

but omitted to call States not represent gress.

A delegate made the point of order that the States

A delegate made the point of order that the States were to be called alphabetically.

The President—That is just what we are doing. The Delegate—Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia have not been called. Why are they not called when harmonizing with the wisnes of the Convention?

The President—The call of the National Committee did not include those States; they were not invited to be represented here. It was to be left to the Convention when assembled to decide upon what their standing is.

The Delegate—The point of order I make is that the order of the Convention to call the States in their alphabetical order is not compiled with. We would like to know why the names of Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia have not thus far been called? Another Delegate moved that all the Southern States be called, which was agreed to.

A Delegate—As Colorado is only out by the veto of Andrew Johnson, and as she will us doubtedly be in in time for the Presidential election, I move Colorado be called.

A Delegate—Ever since the close of the war the

A Delegars—As Colorado is only out by the veto of Andrew Johnson, and as she will undoubtedly be in in time for the Presidential election, I move Colorado be called.

A Delegars—Ever since the close of the war the Congress of the United States has practically controlled the Southern States as Territories. Upon that basis the whole theory of reconstruction rests. If it is not correct then they have been wrong from the first, and Andrew Johnson and the men who have adhered to him have been right in their position. Colorado does not occupy her position on the roll of States. I hold that she is where she properly belongs, as a Territory until and competent, over the President's veto. There is no halfway place in the making of the States. They are admitted or they are not admitted; and in the case of the Southern States I voted age with the majority because I wanted to move to reconsider the vote admitting them. I saw it was taken without reflection. Those Southern States occupy in the federal Union to-day, so far as Congressional action is concerned, precisely the condition which the State of Colorado occupies. Arkansas is asking admission, and I trust her delegates will be admitted upon this floor. Coming myself from a border State, I know what the border States have had to contend with during the last five years, and I shall be the last man, directly or indirectly, to throw anything in the way or upon the character of any man coming here from the border States, and I do not want this Convention I shall vote for the admission of the other Territories in the same way. They are entitled to seats, but are not voting members. All I sak is that we treat the Territories in the same way. They are entitled to seats, but are not voting members. All I sak is that we treat the Territories in the same way. They are entitled to seats, but are not voting members. All I sak is that we treat the Territories has been authorized by Congress to frame a constitution, preparatory to her admission inso the Union. She has framed that co

Mr. George H. Sharps, of New York—It is the opinion of the New York delegation that this Convention is competent to decide upon every case as it comes up for isself, and we are in favor of the admission of Colorado over the President's veto. (Ap-

sion of Colorado over the President's veto.
sion of Colorado over the President's veto.
piause.)
The motion to call Colorado with the names of other States was then put and carried.
Mr. SAUNDRES, of Montana—Er. President, I think a journey of 2,000 miles is considerable to pay for the privilege of skting here three days in Crosby's Opera House. Nobody has a profounder interest in the success of the republican principle than those men

who have taken their lives and their convictions in tweir hands and have gone to the new empires that are growing in the West. For one, i have come to represent the wishes and to give voice to the thousands of the republicans of Montana—a people as patriotic

in feeling and who have as protound an interest in your action as any people between the Atlantic and the Pacific. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McClure) is mistaken when he says that such was the action of the Baltimore Convention. I believe it has been uniformly the custom togive those new communities at least one vote in the Convention; and I appeal to the generosity and illocality, if not to the justice of this Convention, to give us that privilege; and I move to amend the gentleman's resolution by such a proposition as that—

Mr. McClures—I desire to repeat what I remember most distinctly, that in 1884 the Territories and a portion of the Southern States were admitted to the door of the Convention. But not permitted to vote.

Mr. Grant, of Vernont—I am not in the habit of attending conventions. I don't know what practice may be. It is announced by Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, that the practice has never been to give a vote to delegates from Territories. Now, upon principle, I should suppose that would be so. If it be true, then we have in the first place practice and precedent by which to be guided. We can go back of that, however, if the precedent is wrong and settle the matter on principle, What is the proposition? The proposition is to call these Territories be called that have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what Territories have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what Territories have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what Territories have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what Territories have sent delegations here. It is impossible for the gentleman calling the roll to know what the such a such as the such as a such as the such as a such as the such as a such as

to the Committee on Credentials. A motion to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table was agreed to.

COMMITTE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
The call of States was proceeded with, and the following were designated as the Committee on Permanent Organization:—California, W. 'C. Lovett: Colorade, John Evans; Connecticut, A. H. Byinten; Delaware, Wilson L. Sumner; Florida, R. E. Chambertain; Georgia, W. H. Watson; Illinols, Amos V. Babcook; Indiana, George B. Buskirk; Iowa, Seth A. Crane; Kansas, John A. Bartlett; Kentnicky, Oscar H. Burbridge; Louisiana, George C. Penance; Maine, Wales Hubbard; Massachusetts, Alfred R. Field; Michigan, Hawapton Briggs; Minnesota, P. C. Amberly; Netraska, C. E. Stevens; Nevada, H. H. Peck; New Hampsnire, John H. Bailey; New Jersey, Thos. H. Bartlett; New York, Hamilton Harris; North Carelina, William R. Myers; Ohio, Israel Green; Pennsylvania, James Home; Rhode Island, Lysander Flagg; South Carolina, B. F. Whittemore; Tennessee, L. C. Houk; Texas, A. H. Langley; Vermont, William H. Grant; West Virginia, name not understood. Maryland declined to name a committeeman until hir contested seats should be settled.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to call the red of States fer members of the Committee on Resolutions, with the following result:—Alabama, David C. Upton; Arkansas, Wm. Morse; Connecticut, J. W. Woodman; Delaware, C. S. Taylor, George H. McCoy; Illinols, Herman Raster; Indiana, Ried W. Thompson; Iowa, George M. Dodge; Kansas, B. F. Simpson; Kentnecky, Charles Egerton; Louisiana, W. B. Benson; Maine, Eugene Hall; Massachusetts, Francis W. Byrd; Maryland, M. O. Holmes, Jr.; Michigan, Robert R. Be echer; Minnesota, R. M. McLaren; Missippi, Rollert T. Van Horne; Nevraka, C. E. Delong; New Hampshire, Sussippi, Rollert T. Van Horne; Nevraka, C. E. Delong; New Hampshire, Wright, Maryland, M. O. Holmes, Jr.; Michigan, Robert S. Brown; Wisconsin, Horace Rubles.

Mr. Egant, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote:—

Resolved, That all resolutions offered be referred without the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That all resolutions effered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

On MITTEE ON ORDER OF BUSINESS.
On motion of Mr. MCCLURE the roll was called for the Committee on Order of Business, which resulted as follows:—Alabama, George M. Reynolds; Arkansas, H. H. Gardsell; Colorado, K. P. Chapin; Connecticut, Javid L. Taylor; Detaware, Isaac Jenkins; Florida, B. P. Chamberlain; Georgia, David G. Coffing; Illinois, E. A. Stores; Indiana, George K. Steele; io wa, L. M. Holt; Kansas, C. W. Baucock; Kentacky, Thomas J. Pickens; Louislana, A. J. Sypher; Maine, W. P. Harriman; Massachusetts, Estes Howe; Michigan, W. B. Williams; Minesot a, O. H. Butler; Mississippl, D. M. Williams; Missouri, J. W. Bullins; Nebraska, S. A. Stockland; Nevada, O. R. Leonard; New Hanapshire, Edwin Farr; New Jersey, Charles Hildrett; New York, G. R. Barker; North Carolina, F. F. French; Ohio, L. Young; Pennsylvania, T. E. Corooran; Rhode Island, W. H. Reynolds; South Carolina, J. P. M. Eppen; Tennessee, B. Lewis; Texas, J. P. Keating; Vermont, George C. Shepard; Virginia, J. P. M. Eppen; Tennessee, B. Lewis; Texas, J. P. Keating; Vermont, George C. Shepard; Virginia, J. J. Turner.

On motion of General Sickles the Convention took a recess until five O'clock.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready with their reports, Mr. Hamilton Harris, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, for per-

manent President.

The Convention received this announcement with tremendous applause. The President was conducted to the chair by ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, amid great cheering for Hawley, Brown and the retiring chair man, General Schurz. The latter presented the permanent chairman to the Convention, who received him with the heartiest outburst of enthusiasm yet

manifested.

Mr. HAWLEY addressed the Convention as follows:—
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I tender you my most grateful thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me. Deeply impressed by a sense of the responsibility of the position, I earnestly solicit your indulgence and your aid. We come together charged with the momentous duty of selecting the chief rulers of the great nation which leads the world in the promotion of freedom and equal rights. (Applause.) The indications of your purposes and spirit already given assure us that you will maintain the nobic character of the republican party. We unavoidably recall at this time the convention of 1860, with its profound anxieties, its fresh, pure and glowing devotion to liberty, and its enthusiastic acceptance of the wager of battle tendered by slavery and secession. (Applause.) It now seems clear to us that God then ruled our council. He made our declaration of principles manly and severe, He gave us Abraham Lincoln for President. (Tremendous cheering.) God send us like wisdom and success to-day. (Applause.) He tested us in a manner and to an extent which the liveliest imagination could not have anticipated. Posterity, we hope, will decide that we stood that test with a spirit worthy of a free people. Countless treasures and three hundred thousand lives offered were the evidence that we were solemnly in earnest. We offered our lives and our property; but it was not enough; we laid our projudices of race and class on the aiter, and the consciousness that we, at least, desarved success redoubled our uerve. The same high resolve rules to-day, and the honest men of this country are ready for equal and even greater sacrifices, if they be indispensable to the declaration on this sontinent of liberty and equal rights to all. (Applause.) We learned the first leason when we found that we must make all men free and call them to the battle field. We learned the second leason when we found that we must make all men free and call them to the battle field. We learned th

just claims of the poorest working m:n, of whatever race, and to recover the just wages its majesty must be feit wherever the humblest local man appeals against personal violence and oppression. (Cheers.) Every dollar of the national debt the blood of a soldier is piedged for. (Enthusiastic cheesing.) Every bond in letter and in spirit must be as sacred as a soldier's grave. (Ecuewed cheers.) We must win, gentlemen, and we shall win. It is the old fight of liberty, equality and fraternity against oppression, caste and aristocracy. It is the old fight to make the world better, with malice towards none and with charity for all. (Loud applause.) We may hait for a moment or change the direction, but the good cause aways goes steadily forward. It is related—and, whether it be true or not, the incident is well invented—that on the evening of that awful battle of the Wilderness, when the legions of the Union army haif fought all day, rather by faith than by sight, in the wild woods and tangled brush, that some man asked General Grant to step backward a little and reorganize, and that he replied, "We have done very well, gentlemen, at haif-past three o'clock in the morning we know forward," (Long continued cheering.) We accept his spirit and his words. Perhaps I am not anticipating in saying that we shall accept him again in person as our leader. (Loud cheering.) Thanking you again, gentlemen, very heartily for the honor conferred, I await the further pleasure of the Convention. (Applause.)

his sperit and his words. Perhaps I am not anticiperson as our least we shall accept him again in you again, gentleme, tout cheering, I finaking conferred, I await the terry heartily for the honor vention. (Applauge, further pleasure of the Convention, (Applauge, and the present of the Convention) were then announced as follows:—

\*\*ELECTION OF OTHER PERMANENT OFFICERS.\*\*

\*\*The remaining officers of permanent organizations were then announced as follows:—

\*\*Vice Presidents—Alabama, General Warner, Arkansas, A. McJunald; California, James Coey; Colorado, J. B. Chaffee; Connecticut, W. F., Fierson; Delaware, Lewis Thompson; Florida, H. H. Moody; Georgia, Foster Biodgett; Illinois, Jesse K. Dubols; Indiana, Walter J. Gresham; Iowa, G. M. Hendrick; Kansas, S. S. Frouty; Kentucky, Joshun J. Speed; Louisiana, W. P., Kellog; Maine, A. D. Fessenden; Maryand, Henry Stockbridge; Massachusetts, D. W. Goon; Michigan, Henry Wuldron; Minnesota, Horatio F. Van Clive; Missussippi, Thomas L. Watte; Pennsylvania, J. K. Mooreheal; Rhode Island, G. Greer; South Carolina, Caros J. Stohrand; Tennes, See, T. A. Hamiton; Virgina, Jona Burch; West-Virginia, S. D. Karns; Wisconsin, Edward Solomo, Secretaries—Thomas D. Foster, V. Dell, C. B. Higher, J. H. Marker, W. E. Robert, C. B. Higher, J. H. M. Missussippi, P. M. Lindsley, Cond. C. R. Honoseur, G. G. Wilber, James, C. Root, C. R. Hopsey, J. H. Kashille, Lither Caldwell, J. W. Holden, Coates Kinney, Max Kaansey, A. C. Barner, M. Wester, J. R. Wester, G. C. G. Green, Condet Scholer, L. M. Wester, J. H. C. S. Colbe; S. Maxwell, G. N. Oollus, Francis B. Ayer, Robert, C. Bedsithe, Lather Caldwell, J. W. Holden, Coates Kinney, Max Kaansey, A. C. Barner, M. Wester, G. General Schuler, Henry M. Wester, G. General Schuler, Henry M. West

and presented by General Cochrane in the following remarks:—
Mr. President—I have the honor, in behalf of the committee recently appointed by yourself, to announce that they have discharged the duty to which they were appointed. I introduce to the Convention, through yourself, General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Convention, to which I referred. (Prolonged cheers.)
Mr. Princhild—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention—As instructed by the members of title Soldiers and Sallors' Convention I appear before you on their behalf to present to you a resolution passed unanimously by them yesterday after-1100B, as follows:—
Resolved, That we, the soldiers and sallors, steadfast now as ever to use of the continuous of the continuous

The soldiers of the United States ask the nomination of General Grant for President because we love him, and we love him, sir, because he is loyal to the Union, loyal to Justice, loyal to freedom, and loyal to right, and if you will give us our comrade as leader in the campaign of 1968, we will bear upon the enemies works as we did in the field in 1864. (Applause.)

The President—It is hardly necessary that I should say that such a communication is received with the warmest interest from republican soldiers and by a republican convention—

Mr. R. D. Spalding, of Obio, proposed three cheers for the soldiers and salors, which were given with a will.

Ex-Senator Henny S. Lane, of Indiana—I move that the nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant be now declared by acclamation of this convention.

Mr. Lyman Tremain, of New York—I presume there is no member of the Convention who is not prepared, at the proper time, to endorse the recommendation made by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention; and I presume there is not one loyal heart that does not beat in unison with the sentiment shat calls upon us to select that chieftain, Ulysses S. Grant, as our standard bearer: (Applause.) But, sir, I want the proceedings of this Convention to go forth with such dignity and deliberation as not only will command our approval, but the approval of those who sent us here. (Applause.) But, sir, a motion to nominate him by acclamation was superseded by a motion that the States should be called in their order, and that as each State was called we should have the moral force arising from the Union with the senting from the unanimous expression of each one of the delegates from that State. (Applause.) Sir, when that is done the Convention will be at liberty, by acclamation, to second the nomination as the people will not only do in their primary meetings but at the police. Applause.) I hope, therefore, my friend from Indiana will withdraw the motion until the States can be called in their order.

Mr. Lane—I certainly have no desire to consum

sanctioned by the peopls, and by the whole people; but if it is thought better to call the States, call the States, (Laughter.) Call the States, (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Merch, of Indiana—We are not yet fully organized. The Committee on Credentials have not reported the delegates that are entitled to scats here, and to do anything of this kind when we are unorganized would be improper.

Mr. Logan—I think, Mr. President, it would be a more appropriate mode of proceeding to accept the report of the committee from the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention; that then, when this Convention shall be fully organized and when the States are represented by their delegates who have been accepted by the Committee on Credentials, their order of business would be the nomination of candidates for President. (Applause.) I know, sir, that General Grant, of whom we all are proud from one end of this broad land to the other, is the nominee of the loyal citizens, the loyal soldiers and the loyal sallors of this grand and giorious country; and I simply desire to make this suggestion that the Convention may consider that as far as the making of the nomination by a delegate from any particular State is concerned, we Illimoisans have no pride whatever. We had as life it he nomination would come from one State as another.

General Cochranz moved that the resolutions from the Soldiers' and Sallors' Convention, as reported, be accepted, entered upon the record and made a part of the proceedings; which was carried.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which it was announced would soon be ready, General Logan was called on for a speech, but he declined to respond at that time, Mr. Conwar, of Louisians, said—I suppose that it is part of the settled policy of the republican party to day to have the South come into the Convention of one of the rebellious States, which has since become reconstructed—applicase)—and has proved humself in the fire true as steel—a genuine republican apir in full fellowship with the repu

ratch has such a reception. Will dovernor Broddress the Convention?

Abbrass of governor unown, of georgia.

Governor Brown—Mr. Chairman, as : has b

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.